

"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEKDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest circulation of any Newspaper
in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months.....\$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months..... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines
less, 3 times or less..... 2 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 2 00
Advertisements and notices..... 1 50
Circulars and notices..... 1 00
Professional Cards & Lists of local firms..... 50
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square..... \$6 00 1 column..... \$10 00
2 squares..... \$10 00 2 columns..... \$15 00
3 squares..... \$15 00 3 columns..... \$20 00

Job Work.
Blank Books..... \$1 50
Single quires..... \$1 50
1 quire, per quire, 2 00 Over 6, per quire, 1 50
HANDBILLS.
1 sheet, 25 or less, \$2 00 1 sheet, 25 or less, \$2 00
1 sheet, 25 or less, \$2 00 1 sheet, 25 or less, \$2 00
Over 25 of each above at proportionate rates.
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

Cards.
FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him
promptly and faithfully. nov17-73

WALLACE & KREBS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
11-1273

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his
profession. nov19-73

MENALLY & MOURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Legal business attended to promptly with
fidelity. Office on Second street, above First
National Bank. Jan1-74.

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed
the practice of the law in his old office at
Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson
and Elk counties when specially retained in connection
with resident clients. Jan1-73

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office).
Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate
bought and sold. nov17-73

J. W. BANTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in First Opera House, Room No. 4
All legal business entrusted to his care promptly
attended to. July 2, 1873.

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business
entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining
counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's
Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. jan1-73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. feb-73

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. feb-73

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—\$2 per annum in Advance.
VOL. 48--WHOLE NO 2367. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1874. NEW SERIES--VOL. 15, NO. 17.

Cards.
JOHN A. GREGORY,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.
Will always be found at home on the SECOND
and LAST SATURDAY of each month. 2-15

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office located at Peasbend, Pa., offers his
professional services to the people of that
place and surrounding country. Always promptly
attended to. feb-12-74

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Clearfield, Pa.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly
attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor
will do well to give him a call, as he has better
means of doing so than any other person in the
county. Articles of agreement, and all legal
contracts, promptly and neatly executed. feb20-74

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Surveyor,
Clearfield, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly
paid over. feb27-74

W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers and extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice
and reasonable terms.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything
usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold
at cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Freemansville, Pa. 1867-73.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Grahamton, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square
Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly
filled. feb19-73

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having rented Mr. Enters' Brewery he
hopes by strict attention to business and
the manufacture of a superior article of BEER
to receive the patronage of all the old and many
new customers. feb23-73

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CHROMES MADE A SPECIALTY.
NEGATIVES made in clear water. Constantly on hand a
good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOGRAPHS and
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any
style of moulding, made to order. apr25-73

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper
Hanger,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and
in a workmanlike manner. apr-73

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order
on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms.
All work warranted to render satisfaction, and
delivered if desired. my22-lypd

THE LATEST MOVE!
THE LATEST MOVE!
HARTSWICK & IRWIN'S
DRUG STORE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
To their new building on Second Street, nearly
opposite the store of Weaver & Bell,
where they will continue to supply their old and
as many new customers as may come, with

PURE DRUGS!
CHEMICALS!
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
(Including all new remedies),
Patent Medicines, Paints and Oils, Glass and
Putty, School Books, Stationery, Paper, &c.,
and a full line of Physicians' prescriptions at
Wholesale and Retail.
Cosmetics, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Brushes,
Toilet Soap, Sand and Finest to be of the
best quality.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal & sacramental purposes only,
Pure White Lead, Colors of all kinds, Raw and
Bulled Linseed Oil, Varnishes, Turpentine,
Coal Oil, Paint & Varnish
Brushes, Flaxseed
Extracts,
Confectionery, Dried Root, Spice, ground and
unground, of all kinds.

SMOKERS AND CLEVERERS
Will find our stock of Chewing and Smoking
Tobacco, Snuff and Plug-out to be of the
very best brands in the market.
LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
All kinds of GLASS WARE
GARDEN SEEDS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
and Musical Trimmings of every variety.

H. F. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Also, Manufacturers of
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all
kinds for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS
for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS,
Nails, etc., for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

HARNES TRIMMINGS & SHOE
Findings, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

GUNS, PISTOLS SWORD CANES
for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND
Stoves, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
J. S. SHOWERS,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Gives notice that a fresh supply of the follow-
ing goods has just been received, and are offered
at extremely low figures.

MEATS, &c.
New Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Sides,
Dried Beef, Ham Sausage, Lard and Cheese.

FISH.
Mackerel, Herring, South Herring, White Fish,
Cod Fish, Fresh Columbia River Salmon, Splined
Salmon, Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut,
Bismarck, Sardines, Shadines and Fresh Lobsters.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES, all kinds.
SUGARS, all kinds.
RICE, Carolina and Bangson.
COFFEES,
Rio, Java, Mocha, and other varieties.

TEAS.
Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong,
Japan and English Breakfast.
SPICES, of all kinds, strictly pure.

SHAKER CORN, FARINA,
BEANS PEAS, CORN STARCH,
SPLIT PEAS, FINE WHEAT, WHEATEN GRITS,
PEARL BARLEY, NUTRINA,
MACARONI, HOMINY GRITS,
MANIOCA, &c., &c., &c.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, all kinds.
A full line of
Canned Vegetables, Fruits and
Jellies.

TURKEY PRUNES and DRIED FRUITS.
PICKLES, in jars and in barrels.
CRACKERS AND CAKES,
Oyster, Soda, Wine, Butter, Sugar and Fancy.
SOAPS, Laundry and Toilet.
VINEGAR, Cider and Wine.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal.
COAL OIL and LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Cash paid for Butter, Eggs and Potatoes. A
liberal share of patronage is solicited.
Goods delivered.
Clearfield, March 4, 1874.

ED. W. GRAHAM,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SQUARE TIMBER & LUMBER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Has just opened, at the old stand, in Graham's
Row, a complete stock of
NEW GOODS,
of every description.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1874.
A COUNTRY BARBATH.

Now nears the ark in heaven's eye;
Through hazy crypt now steals the stream,
With shallow dimple, sword-blade gleam,
And glimpsed of dimes and coins.

Heaven's golden fire and air of blue
Are dropped about the lowering world;
Within her holy bosom found
The sun has drunk the round of dew.

The landscape all around is fair,
But this remains the heart and grace;
With stealing stream, and graceful gleam;
And sunlit path, and sweet pasture.

The vista fascinates my gaze;
I linger in a hazy trance,
And smile with the heart and grace,
And things that are the soul of praise.

In many an English meadow found
Japan's a glory, glow;
Her ruby-colored flower blows,
And purple pansies go the ground.

The sweet-briar sheds its heavenly breath;
I pass the wall flower's rich perfume;
And about with its fragrant gleam;
O world to banish dreams of death!

The scent of flowers, the song of birds,
The loss of leaf, the light of heaven,
Are vital with a mystic gleam,
We have of it, but not a word.

Unless it be the breath of God;
Which also breathes in your church bell;
It hearkens on a wail with a spell
Across the May-meadow and all.

Earth, clothed with Sabbath, thus art fair!
So open each the heart and grace;
The Sabbath stops the flowery track,
And feet seem to make the air.

Shirking.
This word is not remarkable for its
epithony nor is its definition more
agreeable than its sound; yet there is
in this word so vast an amount of
what it represents that it is quite un-
necessary to give its definition or
describe the mental processes of either
the active or passive shirker in matters
where shirking is practiced.

Midnight Sensation in Kansas City.
There was a big excitement near
Hovelman's store, on East Eighteenth
street, a few nights ago. An aged
couple and a bull dog reside there, and
on the evening in question the peace
and quiet of the trio were disturbed
by the aggressions of a vagrant cow
that "broke" open the gate and en-
tered the enclosure. The old gentle-
man heard the noise made by the cow,
jumped out of bed, grabbed his cane,
lashed Tiger, and attacked the cow—
Now, this cow had a varied experi-
ence with all sorts of dogs through-
out the city, and was especially pro-
ficient in the art of handling a bull
dog. So, just as the old man caught
the cow by the tail, the said cow lashed
Tiger high in the air with her horns,
and whistled out the gate with the
old man still hanging to her caudal
appendage, and beating her to his
heart's content with his heavy cane.

The old man and the cow went flying
down the street, and Tiger after, turn-
ing a somersault or two in the air,
came down kerouise into the cistern
in the yard, the top of which was open.
Now, the old lady noticing that the
noise in the yard had ceased, and won-
dering at the prolonged absence of
her husband, stepped out into the
yard to see what was the matter—
"See heard a splashing in the water in
the cistern, and, horror of horrors, she
thought it was the old man. Yet I
well, her shrieks would have drowned
out the sound of Gabriel's trumpet
had that angel entered into competi-
tion with her. The neighbors, alarmed
at her cries, gathered around her at
once, and in quite a crowd. "My
husband's in the cistern!" she cried.
"He can't swim!" "Oh he'll be drown-
ed," and away went two or three for
a ladder. The ladder was brought,
and a man descended, just as the old
gentleman rushed in at the gate. He
had heard a block or two away, as he
was returning from his chase after the
cistern, that some one had fallen into
the cistern at his house, and he believed
it was his wife, for who else could be
about there? Seeing the crowd of
spectators, he looked around, and
cistern (the old lady had swooned
away by this time and been carried
into the house), he ran into the crowd
crying in the greatest agony, "Save
her! For God's sake! Oh, my poor
wife!" "Save the d—!" exclaimed
three or four in a breath; "your wife
says that you are in the cistern. By
this time the old lady had recovered
sufficiently to resume her hysterical
screaming again, and commenced yell-
ing at a greater rate than ever, just
as the man who went down into the
cistern crawled out and exclaimed, "It's
nothing but that d— dog!"

Mathematics in the Schools.
Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, in a com-
munication to the Pittsburgh Commer-
cial, discourses as follows on what
she considers an evil in our present
system of educating children:
"Now, it is a fact, easily seen, that
ninety-nine out of a hundred people
require very little arithmetical knowl-
edge, and this branch should be made
subservient to those by which they
become acquainted with their sur-
roundings and duties. Their arith-
metical should be of a kind applicable to
their daily wants, and only in the high
school should its higher branches be
taught. Our school system now is
largely engaged in manufacturing that
product which a philologist once
described as "a mathematical fool."
In country schools, which are only
open for four months in the year, and
are generally crowded, there is no
time for special culture in any one
branch, and where the teacher has an
abnormal development in one direc-
tion, his mode of teaching must be
one-sided. As a people our schools
have run into arithmetic, and our con-
sciences are fast running after them
in dollars and cents. We chase these
as indefatigably through the mazes of
life, as the pupils do thro' the intricacies
of cunningly devised problems. It
is a sad state of affairs, and we must
turn to the means and hope of gaining
material advantage. No matter how
many normal and training schools are
established, the mass of children will
grow up in ignorance, unless the mode
of teaching is simplified and made to
conform to the actual wants of the
people."

Swarms of Locusts.
The following historical facts will
give an idea of the enormous mag-
nitude sometimes attained by migrating
swarms of insects. After the defeat of
Polivus, who was routing through Ber-
sabee, Charles XII's army was march-
ing through a defile, when suddenly
the men and horses were brought to a
halt, a swarm of locusts being precipitated
from a thick cloud which inter-
cepted the light of the sun. The com-
ing of the locusts was heralded by a
whizzing sound like that which pre-
cedes a storm of wind, and the noise of
their wings being a continuous whirring
which increased as they came. As they
chased together was greater than the
roar of breakers on the sea shore. Gen.
Levallian saw at Philippeville, Algeria,
a cloud of locusts twenty to twenty-five
miles in length, which, when it de-
scended to the earth, formed a layer
over an inch in thickness. Toward the
close of the year 1851, the cotton plan-
tations of Senegal were destroyed, and
a living cloud was seen to pass over
the country from morning till night;
the rate at which it moved showed
that it was about fifty miles long, and
this was only the vanguard, for when
the sun went down a still denser cloud
moved on. The English traveler,
Barrow, states that in South Africa, in
the year 1797, the locusts covered
ground to the extent of two square
miles, and that, having been driven by
the wind toward the sea, they formed
a drift near the coast nearly four feet
in depth and fifty miles long. After
the wind changed, the stench of their
putrefying carcasses was recognized at
the distance of one hundred and fifty
miles.

Magnificent Generosity.—A sin-
gular compliment has been paid to a
policeman by the Town Council of
Exeter, England. A short time ago
Archbishop Freeman and his daughter
were riding in their carriage, and
Policeman Sullocks, at the risk of his
life and of great presence of mind,
stopped the carriage, and the arch-
bishop and his daughter were saved from
a serious accident. The archbishop,
sensible of his indebtedness to the
policeman, wrote to the watch com-
mittee of the Town Council in praise
of his gallant conduct. The Town
Council complimented Sullocks, and
resolved, with the approval of the
city constable, to hand him over
Archbishop Freeman's letter. Such
a paragraph going the rounds of the
papers. Is it not delightful? Such
magnificent generosity on the part of
an archbishop and a Town Council is
only too rare. What will the happy
policeman do with the archbishopal
letter, is now the question. Have it
framed, it is supposed, that future
generations of Sullocks yet unborn
may gaze upon it with proper pride.

BUTLER-LIKE.—Gen. Butler wrote
a letter in 1871 to Henry Wilson, the
Vice President of the United States,
which was published last week for the
first time. After expending all his
sarcasm on Wilson, who had sent him
a letter of advice, Butler says—
"No man who had so little to manage,
I argue, could do more better than
you. You are a man in a like case
would be priceless. But one has to till
a potato patch and a prairie on such
different principles that husbandry
of one scarcely fits the other; and
therefore I cannot emulate your course
brilliant as it has been; I cannot join
a church to get the votes of the religious
people. I cannot profess temperance
to get the support of the temperance
men. I would not join a Know-nothing
lodges, and take an oath to persecute
foreigners, to be elected United States
Senator, however, scathed that
elevation might seem to me. I cannot
be "all things to gain some." I must
remain a plain, blunt man, and must
speak right out the things that I do
know."

THE RAGE OF ENDING FEMALIS NAMES
in the "French 'ing" has come to a
disastrous conclusion in Oregon. A
farmer named Ake, christened his
youngest girl Belle. She adopted the
style of the Mollies, Susies and Matties of
the region, got some cards printed
"Belle," and now appears to a dis-
traced world as Miss Belle Ake.

Cashmere Shawls.
A large part of the wool of these ex-
quisite fabrics, and we refer to the
true Cashmere shawls, is supplied not
only from the Cashmere Valley itself,
but from British and Tartary shawls,
the cashmere going being distributed over
certain portions of Central Asia. The
city of Cashmere itself contains a large
population, the fertility of the valley,
in addition to its chief manufacture,
contributing to its prosperity. It is
only the summer wool that is used,
and this is bleached by a preparation
of rice flour. On plain shawls, the weav-
ing is effected by a long, heavy and
narrow shuttle, but this is superseded
by wooden needles when the more
variegated shawls are to be made.
For each colored thread, a different
needle is used. So slow is the process
when the design is elaborate, that the
completion of a square inch will occu-
py three persons for a day, and a shawl
of remarkable beauty would take this
number a year for its execution; but a
square yard engaged on the same
shawl, according to the speed required.
Singularly enough, it is only the inner
side of the shawl that is exposed to
the view of the workmen, he being
guided by the design placed before
him and the directions of a skilled super-
visor of the work. The thread is pre-
viously spun and dyed by women.
The shawl worked with the needle is,
however, far inferior to that in which
the pattern is woven. This is super-
seded by the use of a loom, and the
shawl is woven in the door of a room
carefully closed from the external at-
mosphere, is placed a high, square
case of popular wood; over the aper-
ture the shawls requiring to be tinted
are suspended, and a charcoal fire
being lighted beneath the floor, a small
amount of powdered sulphur is sprinkled
on it. The next day the shawls are
washed and dried, and then laid
out over the other side of the loom,
so that the shawls are subjected to
pressure. The dyes used are not
simply those of India, Africa and Persia
supplying not a few of the colors.
The production of Cashmere shawls
includes small shawls of a colored
ground with an extremely fine border;
also a light and beautiful fabric, much
resembling Nankin. Gloves and socks,
are manufactured from shawl wool,
also a red silk cloth for ladies. The
value of the Cashmere shawl is reported
last year from Unbristair to Europe,
amounted to \$1,185,000.

Mr. Grant asks for the usual \$25,000
for refurbishing and repairing the ex-
ecutive mansion. This is modest in
view of the facts: 1. That the ex-
ecutive mansion has just been magnifi-
cently refurbished and repaired; 2. That
the President's salary was recently
raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year;
3. That the occupant of the mansion
recently signed a bill repealing the
congressional salary grab, but leaving
his own grab unaffected. It is to be
noted that the salary of the President
facto into account, along with the
further fact that the revenues are less
than the expenditures, and decline to
appropriate the sum for which the
head salary-grabber asks.—Chicago
Times.

The Detroit Free Press says: The
champion compositor holds a case on the
Times. He is not noted for his
dexterity in picking up the shining
metal, but for his persistence in fol-
lowing copy. He had an "ad" which
read: "Wanted—A new mule cow,
for which a liberal price will be paid."
The cow was purchased after awhile,
and the advertiser called on the office
and stated that he wanted a hired girl,
and asked for "girl" inserted for
"cow." The change was made, and
one can imagine the feelings of the
advertiser as he read the three or four
lines over.

The appointment of Gen. Van Ben-
den to a consulship by the President is
likely to revive the old scandal about
the Vienna Exposition. The Senate
will investigate the charges, and it is
thought that Secretary Fish and Min-
ister Jay will be placed in an awkward
predicament. The knowing ones say
that the President nominated Van
Buren for the purpose of compelling
Minister Jay to resign. Williams
will not be appointed, and the
Bristol will be made Attorney-Gen-
eral. A very nice little game, truly.

Mr. Richmond, member of Congress
from this district, drew about a bushel
of packages of garden seeds and sent
them all to his own farm near Mead-
well. These seeds from the office and
what he made all South Head happy
with seeds, and rose to be Vice President
of the United States by his little acts
of courtesy in that direction. Has Mr.
Richmond given up all ideas of ever
being anybody?—Vernon Spectator.

A LOVELY DARR.—Ben Butler is
trying to put the negro Pinchback
into the House of Representatives, and
put him into the Senate; and the
people of Louisiana are trying to get him
into the penitentiary. It is hard to tell
which will win, although Justice stands
the poorest chance!

TRUTH.—Is it a sin, my father?
"said a belle to her confessor, "to listen
to men who say I am handsome?" Cer-
tainly, my child," replied the abbe;
"you ought never to encourage
truth."

"Have the jury agreed?" asked the
sheriff, as he met a court attaché on
the stairs with a large pitcher in his
hands. "Yes, sir," they agreed to
have a gallon of beer, and sent me out
for it."

"Among all my boys," said an old
man, "I never had but one son that
took after me, and that was my son
Aaron, who took after me with a club."

What is the earliest financial transac-
tion on record? When Pharaoh re-
ceived a check on the bank of the Red
Sea, crossed by "Moses & Co."

Gerrit Smith thinks the Civil Rights
bill will not become a law, and his
failure will be the death of the Repub-
lican party.